ſupplied with combuſtible *pabulum* for many hundreds or thouſands of years?

LXVIII. *An Account of an* Hydrophoby, *by* Thomas Wilbraham, *LL D. F. R. S.*

Read April 9, 1752. ON Sunday March 29, 1752, Iſaac Cranfield, a waterman about 30 years of age, was received into the infirmary in Weſtminſter, with an *hydrophobia* upon him. He had been that morning with Mr. Heathfield, one of the ſurgeons to that infirmary, for advice; who being inform'd of that remarkable ſymptom, aſk'd him, if he had not been lately bitten by a dog? He anſwer'd, no. But his wife, who was with him, put him in mind, that he had received a wound from a dog about nine months before. This he preſently recollected; and ſaid, it was a ſtrange dog he met with at a public-houſe, that, as he was going to ſtroak him, gave him a little bite in the hand.

The ſame day, about one o' clock, Dr. Coxe, Dr. Watſon, and myſelf, who are join'd in the care of the above-mention'd infirmary, met together there to conſult upon his caſe. When he came to be examin'd, he repeated to us the manner of his being bitten, as juſt mentioned; and ſaid further, that he no ſooner found himſelf hurt, but he gave the dog ſuch a blow with a poker, as laid him dead upon the ſpot.

The wound, being ſlight, ſoon heal'd up, and he thought no more of it; and he enjoy'd good health till

till about two o'clock the Thurſday morning before, when he was ſeized with a violent ſickneſs and vomiting. The day following he continued very ill, and particularly felt an unuſual pain, whenever he attempted to drink. Friday and Saturday that ſymptom grew worſe; and on Sunday he could not ſwallow the leaſt quantity of liquor, without the utmoſt miſery.

This was the day we ſaw him. He look'd ſomewhat wild in his eyes; but, in his diſcourſe with us, diſcover'd no ſigns of madneſs. His pulſe was extremely quick, but not weak and depreſſed. We examin'd his *fauces*, and found an inflammation. We deſir'd him to give us an opportunity to ſee how he could bear an attempt to get down ſome liquid. He readily conſented. He choſe to ſit down upon the floor, then took a cup of water in his own hand, and put it to his mouth. The moment the liquor reach'd his throat, he ſuddenly ſprung up on his feet, and ran about the room in the moſt violent agony, that can be conceiv'd. It muſt be obſerv'd, that he could get down ſmall quantities of food that was ſolid, all the time this ſymptom was upon him.

He informed us, he had been let blood twice the day before he came to us. We agreed to take from him 12 ounces more, and to give him a grain of *extractum Thebaicum* every hour, till there appear'd ſome ſigns of *ſtupor* from the medicine. We likewiſe order'd him a clyſter of *decoct. furfuris* with nitre. The blood was found next day not differing from that of a perſon in health. The extract was made up in pills of a grain each, which he could ſwallow without difficulty. I ſaw him again at eight o'clock

o'clock at night, at which time he had taken five grains of opium, but did not appear to be in the leaſt affected by it, being much in the ſame ſtate I had left him in at one. He had had the clyſter twice, but no ſtool either time. He went on with the pills till he had taken 15 grains; but no effect could be perceived from them. He paſſed the night in great anxiety, being for the moſt part on his legs, and at times light-headed. A good deal of frothy ſaliva was diſcharged from his mouth.

About 8 o'clock in the morning he died. A few minutes before he expir'd, he ſaid, that he was ſenſible he was going to die; and expreſs'd much concern for the loſs, which his wife and children would have of him.

That day we had him open'd. The lungs were found full of blood. Water in the *pericardium* in the uſual quantity. The blood in both ventricles of the heart fluid. The *æſophagus* without any morbid appearance (*Vide* Boerhaave *Aphor.* 1140.) The *aſpera arteria* full of ſuch frothy ſubſtance as came from his mouth. The ſtomach fill'd with liquor, notwithſtanding the ſmall quantity he had drank ſince Wedneſday evening. No other parts were examined.

April 7, 1752.